He is evidently in carnest in what he means to say-there can be no doubt about that, d'at it is always well to know just what is the foundation of Innguage so figurative and general. How meany do you sup; ose constituted this army of u.yas.ou and spoliation? under what circumstances did they go. and for what purpose? When the war was over the South presented many attractions to enterprising men-a climate altogether unparalleled upon the continent for salubrity; a sparsely populated area more than equal to all the States of the North east of the Mississippi; a soil of varied capacity and of a productiveness which seemed meredible to the Northern man; a class of preducts raised nowhere else to such advantage or to such excellence; macufacturing facilities altogether unrivalied and almost entirely unimproved; mineral deposits of great variety and apparent rachness, yet undeveloped; and a large number of natural products capable of profitable manufacture. In addition to this, all these productions, both natural and manufactured, were in great demand at that time, and brought almost fabulous prices. The ready money of the South had been destroyed, and the amount which was poured in fer the cotton and tobacco still on hand was not at all appreciated at the time. The idea of almost every soldier who marched through the South was that it needed only Yankee enterprise and thrift to make it blossom like the rose. One can hardly realize the measure of the indocements until he considers a few specific facts connected with them. In 1865, 1866 and 1867, cotton, rice, tobacco, naval stores and sugar sold at prices never before known in time of peace. The Seuth manufactured scarcely one-fifth of the cetton grown in its least productive State. The waterwer of its Eastern slope flowed almost unfundered to the sea, while like powers in the Northern States were inexhaustible mines of wealth. All the mechanical industry of the South was of the most slipshod character, and the number engaged in mechanical pursuits was only sufficient for the barest necessities of civilization. The North had always sent the products of its skilled labor to the South; what wonder if Yankee brains were at once infected with the idea of competing with the distant workers by utilizing the waste power, training the unskilled labor, and consuming the unused products of the South? REAL EXTENT OF NORTHERN IMMIGRATION.

These things are hard to realize fully without the ald of figures. Let us consider a few from the oensus reports. The twelve States of the South contain in round numbers 496,000,000 acres of land. Of this only 165,000,000 acres are embraced in farms, and of the acreage of these tarms 70 per cent is unimproved, so that only 50,000,000 neres are actually cultivated. There were at the time referred to thirty-six acres of land to every individual of the population; yet there were fourteen people to every farm. In other words, there were 10,000,000 people and less than 700,000 farms. And this, it must be remembered, in a section having no great cities and few towns. Yet eight-ninths of the soil was unimproved!

Here were waste land and landless labor lying

side by side. Is it strange the Yankee sought to

take advantage of this seeming opportunity? If the spirit of enterprise, welcome and generous rivalry which obtains at the West had manifested itself at the South, the years between 1865-the close of the war-and 1870 would have witnessed an immigration to the South never equalled by the ever-flowing westward tide. It would have numbered hundreds of thousands, if not millions. Such a result would have been but natural. But what is the fact? How many were the "larvæ of the North who thus "overran the South"? Comparing the returns of the census, we shall find that, while in the year 1860 there were 119,913 persons in these States who were born north of Mason and Dixon's Line, in 1870 there were 130,611 of Northern birth resident in the late Confederacy, making 10,698 to constitute the inundation of "Northern larva"! This gives almost 1,000 persons to 1,000,000 of the population, or one in one thousand—one-tenth of one per cent. In North Carolina, 172 more than there were 491 more than in 1860. In South Carolina, 172 more than there were under the slava regime. Yet they were both "overrum"! In Georgia there were 149 and in Alabama 503 less than at the beginning of the decade. Yet they were also "overrum"! These States contain almost 1,000 counties, so that the inundation of the former with has any right to net except in accordance with the will of the formerly domainant to discuss the same three were decade. Yet they were also "overrum"! These States contain almost 1,000 counties, so that the inundation of the formerly domainant to the formerly domainant to the formerly domainant to the formerly domainant to the formerly domainant the cannot after the ca tion must have amounted to no less than ten persons to a county, counting male and female, or parhaps as many as two and a half voters. No wonder the Solid-Southron compares them to the scourge of locusts which overran Egypt. It must have been a terrible infliction. In the whole South there was perhaps an accession of 3,000 voters, an average of 250 to a State, or about three to a county. In those States there were not less than 10,000 State and county officers, judges, legislators and Congressmen, and at least twice as many magistrates and other subordinate nounicipal officers. Yet the larva "overran" them all! It would seem as if the time had come of which the prophet spake when "One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight." But when we come to apply the test to particular

cases, it becomes still more radiculous. The number of Northern men that went to almost any one State and remained until 1868, when the first Republican Governments were organized, was so small that they were nearly all known to each pther. They were active, energetic men. Of that there is no doubt. They were very lively "larvae." The fact that the larger part of the wealth and intelligence of the South arrayed itself at once in deadly and unremitting hostility to the reconstruction measures threw into political life many of these men who would otherwise never have dreamed of engaging in it. Almost every one of them had held a commission in the Federal Army, and many of them bore bonorable marks of service therein. I know very few of them who went there under Federal appointment. I do not remember that any of them held office under the Johnsonian Provisional Government troin 1865 antil 1868. Upon the organization of the State Government of North Carolina in July, 1868. out of the eight officers chosen on the State ticket two "carpet-baggers" were elected; there was one judge out of 17, thirteen legislators out of 170, and perhaps twelve or fifteen clerks and sheriffs and county officers in the various counties-though I can now speak positively as to only nine-out of the 856 elected in the State. Of the 5,000 justices of the peace, constables and other minor municipal officers, I presume there may have been a dozen or two more of the "larva" selected.

The impression largely prevails, and is given countenance by the Solid-Southrons, that only negross and "carpet-baggers" were to be found in the Republican party of the South. The following table of the proportion of white and colored people in the different ex-Confederate States will show the

fallacy of this idea:

In only three of these States, to wit: South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, could the solid colpred vote, with the insignificant contingent of Northern-born immigrants since the war, turn the But this irruption of the Northmen who "over-

gan" the South-land seems all the more ludierous when we turn to compare it with Kansas, which alone during the same period received more than B0,000 "carpet-bag" "larvæ" from the Southern States-three times as many men, just as hungry for office, just as greedy of spotls, and a far greater proportion of them consisting of these who left their intry for their country's good, since that State has been a resort of runaway "moonshipers" and Ku-Klux, Yet plucky little Kansas is not "over-"Come one, come all!" She welcomes alike the

paratiese who sought her borders last year, and still tantelies on in the State of Ossawattamic, and advertises every day for more " larvae."

NORTHERN MEN IN SOUTHERN OFFICES, I do not say this to justify all the men of Northern birth who took eart in Southern affairs during reconstruction; but merely to show that they are not respectible as Northern men. If there was wrong door, it was as much by native Southern men as by men of Northern birth. Few, if any, of them went south expecting to obtain office. Nearly all of them we t, I believe, to engage in business and with the hope of activing prosperity. If the Solid-Southroos had not arrayed themselves, against the reconstruction measures so bitterly there would have been no carbet-may officials chosen. If they had welcomed commigration and treated the newcomers with tarmers and decent consideration, so many of the county self-supporters of the North would have sat down among them that unworthy ones would have had inthe chance of preferment. The author of the "R pi." endeavors to produce the impression that all who had been in sympathy with the Rebelfrom were disquilified from holding office in the reconstructed States. It is an entire mistake. The Reconstruction Acts debarred only those who, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, had thereafter given aid or comfort to rebellion against the same. So he would have us infer that there was toically else who could hold office under the reconstructed G veriments but negroes and earnet-baggers; bu several of the constitutions adopted in 1808 did not contain any disqualification whatever. In the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, held under the Reconstruction Acts in 1868, there were more than twenty members who had served in were more than twenty members who had served in the Confederate Army. In no county, so far as I ever heard, was there any dearth of Democratic conclusives. Every white man who had not held office before the war was chirthle to office in those States. The majority of the Republican members, in nearly all the conventions and Legislatures controlled by that party in those States, were native Southern whites. The bulk of the officers elected by them were native whites, and all whild have been, but for the determined less that of the mass of exceles to any plan of repositivities may be exceled to any plan of repositivities which determined has detailed the factors of the later below. SOUTHERN RESPONSIBILITY FOR BAD GOVERNMENT.

Again, it should be remembered that every temptation to evil was put before these men. On the very instant when they declared themselves in favor of the Reconstruction Acts, the vials of infamy were poured upon their heads. Society shut its doers upon them. Detraction had no words sufficiently odious to designate them. To be a Republican was to be a leper. A white Republican was everywhere denonneed, and is to-day, as infinitely lower and more unworthy than a negro. Every form of ostracism was invented and employed against them. This, be it remembered always, was the state of affairs before any one of them was chosen to office or had shown incapacity or unworthiness, By this mea is the barriers of self-respect were broken down, the door of honorable ambition closed, and a spirit of recklessness and revenge was tostered which vastly increased the probabilities of malfeasance.

That these Governments did runch that was evil no one will deny. That they became the tools of designing men in many instances is too true. The hostility that hedged them around like a wall of fire had much to do with this. The best man was vilified not less than the worst. Those who corrupted them, or took advantage of their corruption, or ignorance, were as often Democrats as Republicans, and offener natives than men of Northern birth. The Southern Republicans of that time were not all saints, but they showed a fair average. They stood between a Republican North which demanded impossibilities, and a yet rebellions South which had determined that the Reconstruction laws should be thwarted, lawfully or unlawfully. It was their misfortune, if also their fault. To balance their evil there is a vast amount of good seed which they sowed which will yet bear rich fruit; and if the yiel ation of human rights cin be set over against mere venianty, the behance between them and the Government of the Solid-Senthrons which has succeeded them will be transcended.

ordance with the will of the formerly dominant class. It is this unconsciousness of human right, this disfegated of the rights which the law has conferred on others, that constitutes the scodest and most inscrutable element of this complex riddle. The results of adout these rights chassed the first organization of parties at the South after the war, and the subversion of them by fraud and violence continues the cold South in its local power. When they shall learn to estimate the rights of others, and not go irantic over imagined wrongs of their own, they will need no defence. The first essential of progress is a conviction of the need of improvement. This has not yet come to the Solid South. By the words of its champton, it evidently is still looking backward. The dead Confederacy is its ideal, It does not wish to be more tree, more liberal, more of its champion, it dynamics is started with the case not wish to be more free, more liberal, more prosperous or more populous. It is satisfied with the negro in his place; but that place is under the white man. He may have certain rights, not because they are, his, not because he is entitled to them, but snaply and solely because his betters, his superiors, his masters, if you please, deum to give then to him; but in derogation of their will they allow him nothing. Or right he is a nonentity, General Bradiey T. Johnson, in a letter quoted with approval, evidently written with great care to explain away the force of a less guarded conversational expression of opinion, very clearly discloses this lack of power to apprehend the fact that the colored manhas any rights except at the hands of the white race in those States. The fact that the Nation has clothed them with the rights and powers of citiz is pusses with him and his class for maight. He says:

I said we, the whites, would secure the negro all his pusses with him and his class for maight. He says: I said we, the whites, would secure the negro all his rights of person and of property; we would insure his education and development; we would protect him from his own accorance and inexperience. Left alone he had proved himself lucarable of standing unsupported. But I said, under all circumstances we will retain control of seekety it the bands of the whites, because all the forces of somety inhere in and pertain to the whites. I said, numerical majorities of blacks in localities will not prevent lists. Power goes to the hands that can use it, and mere numerical power never has controlled and never will control seelety. Women and ohidren make up the large majority, but power is in the mands of the nometry of admit men, where the blacks have numerical majorities, means will be found to control them. Limitations of the framenies by property or educational tests or by capitation taxes or by geographical divisions will be supplied, and thus the political power of negro majorities will be stroyed or acute depend

capitation taxes or by geographical divisions wit or applied, and thus the political power of negro indicrities will be destroyed or neutralized.

It is something amazing to one not accustomed to such displays to note with what coolness this unitend lawyer and leading Solid-South regislator proposes to use frand and chicane to disfranchise the golored race. He says colored majorities will be neutralized. "by educational or property tests, by supetation taxes and geographical divisions." Who, pray, will prescribe these tests, establish these disfranchising geographical divisions, and impose those disqualitying taxes upon these colored majorities f. Will the colored majorities do it themselves I Evidently not, nor will they permit it to be done, if housely allowed to express an opinion. The very idea is absurd. The truth is, the Solid-Southron is so oblivious of the colored main's rightly, so accusted to regard him as simply a thing to be moved in their and thither at the will of his former master, to be suppressed and controlled by force or fraid, but he is unconscious of the infamy implied in schala proposition. Having obtained power by fraud, that are sunconscious of the inhany impact in schara proposition. Having obtained power by fraud and violence, he has become used to it and now speaks of perpetuating it in the same manner, as a matter of course. He quite overlooks the fact that a majority cannot be even indirectly disfran-chised except by a fraud which is just as in famous as the reigh of the tissue ballot in South Carolina.

SOUTHERN DISREGARD OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS. It is interesting in reading this little " Reply " to note how unconsciously the truth leaks out. A wonderful confession is devetailed in among the

braggart demais of all possible farm of evil; bruggart denials of all possible forms of evil;
Just as long as the Begroes remained banded into a
son organization—held together for the sole and excitasive purpose of dominating the whites, and just so long
as the capper baggers remained amongst the people egging the hegroes on, and one of your term then te maintuin their of ganizations—just so long there was bound to
be dostflux between the races and bitter and undying
hatted of the carpet-baggers.

After ad, this is a full admission of all that there

is in the comroversy. The pith of the whole matter has been the inquiry whether the colored men and Republican, generally were allowed to exercise their political rights freely. One of those undoubted rights is to " band together" whenever they choose and remain banded together as long as they choose One of the rights of the "carpet-baggers," ta right

15,000 white Kentucky carpet-baggers and the for which most of them had fought, was to remain 10,000 colored refugees from the "bulldozer's" "among the people" and "egg on the negroes" to organize as long as they chose. The fact that such s not "overrun"! The soul of John Brown still organization was not approved by their political opponents had nothing in the world to do with their right to make it. The question of the wisdom or policy of the measures such organization rought to earry out has nothing to do with the matter. They had the right to act together and to choose their own representatives. The fact that they did so is no excuse for depriving them of this right. If, during the reign of Tweed in New-York, the same means for suppressing the exercise of their power had been adopted, and even a score of his followers anged, it would have been an everlasting stain upon the city's good name. Yet in that case there was provocation. When the ostracism, proscription, outrage, abuse and mander at the South first began there was no provecation; the victues had not done a single act which ought to have provoked wrath.

a single act which ought to have provoked wrath. Every one of the "ontrages" up to July, 1808, was without possible provocation from any improper exercise of power on the part of the victims; for up to that time they had no power!

Such arguments as have been used on behalf of the South seem only to establish the truth of the gravest charge I have even made against the Solid South, to-wit; that they were quite willing that the colored man should vote, provided he would agree to vote the way they should direct, and were fully determined that he should not vote in controvention of their wishes. The labored explanation of General Johnson is most unmastakabit to this effect.

of General Johason is most unnestakably to this effect.

I have always been essecially careful to keep before the attention of my readers this one fact; that the number, extent and alrecity of the Kn-Klux and bullidozing outrages was a matter of no importance as compared with the spirit which underlaid and induced those acts. The two themsand and more nurders in Louisiana were of no more importance than the one hundred and mere which were testified to in Alabama, from a nolitical orphidosophical point of view. The wrong is not to be measured by the grouns that were intered or the stripes that were given. Neither is the future political dainer to be estimated by such means. The operations of the Khan were mere indices of the spirit from which they sprung, which spirit is the dangerous element of the Solid South.

As to the question of the extent of those mani-

they sprung, which spirit is the dangerous element of the Sohid South.

As to the question of the extent of those manifestations from which I have deduced proofs of this spirit, and as to the extent and character of the spirit itself, it is amusing to note the festimony. The witnesses may be classified as follows:

First—The Republicans of the South: who, without exception, so far as I have ever known, approve and contrin the delineations I have given in my books. These, it should be remembered, include an actual numerical majority of the South.

Scould—The multitude of confessing Ku-Klux: over 400 of whom made written confessions before me as a Judge, which are now in my possession, and the sworn willnesses examined to fore three separate committees of Congress establishing proofs of more than 3,000 murders of Republicans.

Third—The efficers of the Klan: who have given testimony and estimates in regard to its numbers and extent. In the discussion of a bill for their pardom in the North Carelina Legislaine, it was openly declared that there were more than 50,000 in that State.

Fourth—That class of Journals at the South that

Fourth-That class of journals at the South that Fourth—That class of journals at the South that takes the view set forth by The Accordance limes, which says that my works are fair representations of a period which is past, admitting the acts and only derving their continuance until the present time. Arainst these are to be placed that faction which is known as the "sould south." The question, so far assuch an incontroverable tact may be termed a question, is one of veracity between these with-

SOUTHERN SELF-ESTEEM AND ITS PESULTS.

The unrivalled excellence of the Southern civili-zation is the burden of Mr. Royall's paniphlet; and the people of the North will be glad to know that the South is not in any sense missionary ground. It may do them good to remember, too, what this apostle of the ex-Confederate "Solid South" says in their favor. It suggests a lesson which cannot be conned too often nor remembered too carefully : There is no people now living upon the gode who are to entirely conservative in their character as the work conjugate the Santiners states. They long it the late was time a scheep of duty, and with a deep seared conviction half they were right. However, non-bia Northern many drefure that the act of the Southern man his net was not only right in the sight of God, but efforced by His

gotten the exceeding sensitiveness of a people who have lived in most remarkable isolation, for a branch of the Anglo-Saxon family, for two hundred years, and whose chief mental abment has consiste of inerdinate deses of all landation. The amount

a has any right to act except in ac-ne will of the formerly domainant erner that he cannot a ford to depreciate house if by becoming a counterfeit. In this the South is in can be more disgusting than the slavish suitation of or character in the eastern portion of our Northern States at this time. Clothes, ornaments, horses, wagons, houses, paintings, and even the miserable drawl of the cockney, his multon-chop whisker-, his outrageously bad manners and insufferable atrogance, are studiously cultivated by the greater part of the youth of that portion of our country which

his outrageously bad manners and insufferable arregance, are studiously cultivated by the greater part of the youth of that portion of our country which most beasts of its intelligence. If this Anglian apishness continues much longer we shall be indisted to this very sprit of the South for preserving the American type from extinction.

There is another result which is altogether pleasant. The language of compliment becomes the countien change of society. In a gathering of ladies and gentlemen the latter seek every opportunity for the expression of admiration. It is undisquised and constant. The only requirement is that it shall be neat. Laving in this attersphere of admiration, the badies become more self-possessed and vivacious than their sisters of the North. It rives to the more refined classes of them a charm which is readily distinguishable; and witbout having the knowledge and general intelligence of their Northern sisters, they are generally far better convecsationalists. This is especially true in a comparison with the ladies of New-England and some parts of the Middle States.

Another result of this upon all classes is the mast remarkable sensitiveness to criticism or depreciation, and an absurd tendency to beast in the bades ridientous and extravasors mainer. Anything which is not wholly lardatory of the South, cf all its institutions, customs and claracteristics, is altogether evil in their eyes. They conceive that the purpose of anyone tooking any remark not altogether evil in their eyes. They conceive that the purpose of anyone tooking any remark not altogether landatory is wholly hostile, no maiter what its fruth or what its effect on other minds. A funny illustration of this fact comes to us from New-Orleans at this very time. Mr. Cable's excellent dialectic novel of New-Orleans life about the beginning of the century, while it du not wholly approve of all that constituted the Southern society of that period and society. Yet it has been assaled by a frothing champion of Croole perfectibility as a

was the most iniamous and cutrageous book ever written.

A striking illustration of this feeling, as well as of the diversity of sentiment between the "solid South" and the other classes of the Southern people, lately occurred. On the same day I received two letters, One was from a postmaster in a Southern State, who, though serving under a Republican Administration, was an excellent sample of the Solid-Southron. He wrote: "Twenty years ago Mis, Stowe wrote her infamous book of slanders against the South. It has done more harm than any other book ever written. I sometimes think that this one book has done more harm than printing ever did good.

'The Fool's Erraid' is likely to do as much more, We don't want any more of them here." The other 'The Fool's Errand 'is fixely to do as much more. We don't want any more of them here." The other was from a neighboring State, was written in a trembling hand, and was exidently from an old man. He wrote: "I thank God for thy book, 'A Fool's Errand.' What it tells I had long known, and now rejoice that God inspired thee to tell the truth."

Almon W. Jourges.

New-Fock, Jan. 19, 1881.

Very near every young man understands how to so while wild outs, and yet has not the removest took of the proper way to plant turnips—[New-Orleans Times.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CABINET.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Mexicon, Onio, Jan. 39,-There is authority for stating that Pennsylvania will be represented in the Cabinet. When Senator Cameron recently visited Menter he and the Presidentelect had a full and frank understanding of the neatter, and Scuator Cameron, at General Garfield's request, subnotted the names of tures gentlemen either of whom, he said, would be acceptable to the people of Pennsylvania. Genceptable to the people of Pennsylvania, General Garfield, it is said, will select the Pennsylvania member of his Cabinet from the three names thus submitted. Senator Cameron would not consent to accept a Cabinet position himself, preferring to remain in the Sanate.

Senator-elect Platt and Governor Cornell, of New-York and General J. D. Cox, of Cincinnati, are visitors at Menter.

COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED CHARTER. THE PROBABILITIES OF ITS PASSAGE-CHANGES IN POLITICAL CONTROL WHICH IT M. GHT EFFECT.

"What are the probabilities of the new charter passing P is a question asked by every politi-can, and no one can yet give a satisfactory answer. All age test, in many respects, the charter is adapted to give the city a better and more er-nomical government han it now possesses. But the c anges proposed are so sweeping that the interests affected by joining forces may be able to defeat it. A prominent Democrat said

"I think that a charter, or amendments to the pe one, will be passed. But I do not believe that a Repubican Legislature will place the entire central of this eny in Democratic hands, and this is virtually what rould be done by the passage of the charter introduced by Senator Met archy. I talak it likely that this charger was introduced to provoke discussion and draw the fire of the opposition. It was in ended, I tank, to get the views of the press on the subject of a charter. Unques tionably a strong effort will be made to pass a charter

"What do you think are the weak points in this char

"The leading one, in my opinion, is that which gives without confirmation by the Aldermen, and the power of removal without the approval of the Governor. Theo retically this is a good thing, but practically it will not work well. Few men who possess the ability to be at the head of a department of the City Government would be willing to be at the mercy of the caprice of one man. At best the term of office of these heads of departments would be short, terminating with thing to be taken into consideration. The chances are, of course, that a Democratic Mayor would be chosen We have never had but one simon-ture Republican Mayor-George Opsiyke. There is to be only one head of each department, save the Police, the Charities and the Tax Departments. Will not a Democratic Mayor exercising his own free will, appoint Democrats over an departments ! How long would it take before the ast Republican office-holder had disappeared from every department ?

" ind not the charter of 1870 confer upon the Mayor the power of appending the heads of departments without requiring confirmation by the Abdermen P*

" It did. But the leading positions were parcelled on Mayor, and as suca named the various Commissions. Peter E. Sweeney, and the Republicans had a full represen ation in each Commission, and, as a matter of course, their find share of appointments in every department. Encoreteally, only the best critices should fin the dices in the city-sumething aver 8,000 in

DEMOCRATIC REORGANIZATION. WHAT IS LIKELY TO BE THE OUTCOME OF THE

FIRST VI EFFORTS.

decision of the Committee of Twenty four of the Tammany organization bot to join who the other Democratic factors in reorganizing the purity in this city was not unexpected. It is dendifind if the eaders in the maximent for reorganization really wished this Mr. Kells and his heutenants would have made the utmost effort to control the new organization. Their effort would have been streamersly resisted by ex-Mayor Cooper, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Com-missioner of Paolic Works Thompson, Abram 8 Hewitt and the other strong opponents of Tammany Hall. Each side is doing its best to place the other at a disminutage with the Democratic State Committee and the mass of Democratic voters in this city. The result of the negotiations will be two. Democratic

organizations in this city. Tammany flail is endeavor-ing to strengthen its organization as much as possible in the various Assembly Districts, and, white normally glving as large a representation as before to the Democratic voters in the Committee on Organization and the central Committee, it has really placed most of the power in the hands of accountific composed of one from each of the twenty four Assembly Districts. All important measures originate in this committee and are passed upon by it before they are submitted to the Committee

faction already organized by Election and Assembly Districts under the leader-hip of the men who controlled trying Hail, the Young Men's Democratic Club, and that

of Jehn Fex, Sherall lowe, Replands wood and Google, Bursets is naivy to be broad an Anamapon, Itali before the beginning of the next posted compagn.

TRYING TO ORGANIZE THE ALDERIEN.
The opinion of the Corporation Counsel that another, of the Abdremen president is board upon as along step toward december the organization of the Load can choose a perturnent president is board upon as along step toward effecting the organization of the Lead on the sea mature. Under the old rullus, that he vates of a majority of all the members was seens say to cheek a president, the aid of Key and the proving of the companies of the control of th

that is they do not condemn him because he differs in that is they do not condewn him because he differs in his ideas from theirs. They accept the position that he is the legally elected President, and they quat to give him a chance, believing that he is liberal-minded enough to be a President for the whole country, and not one for a garty at one. As to the Chimet, there are some who thold that Georgia may be represented. I handly think myself that she will be, although I believe, with the risk of my people, that General Gartheld's policy will be a cancillating one toward the Seath. If he does decide upon having any State represented in his Cabinet, we shall consider it an bonor instead of a disgrace, as some would have had the North believe was the case when President Haves decided upon having the South represented in his Cabinet.

NO BAD FEELING AT HARRISBURG. The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, who was at the Albemarle Hotel on Saturday, said to a TRIBUNE reporter, in answer to an inquiry that there was no material change in the situation at Harrisburg. While the politi-cal fluit was a sharp one, there was no bad feeling be-tween the conjectures.

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

The Rev. George Miller, at Romeyn Chap't (Pre-byterian). There was a large congregation at Romeyn Chapel, at No. 420 East Fourierathest, has night, to hear the Rev. George Maller's sermon on "The power of prayer and faith in God." The text was John xvi., 23: "And in that day ye shall ask me nothing. Verily, verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall

ask the Father in my name, He will give it you."

Many promises, said the speaker, are given in the Bible that prayers will be answered. Nevertheless, although the Lord promises to grant all our prayers, there are other parts of the Bible which give cer tain conditions that must be fulfilled before this will be done. The first of these is that we must ask or those things watch are in accordance with God's will. We must also put percent trust in God and we must have faith in His love. Another condition is that we must be persevering. We must not give up after having asked God once or even a hundred times to grant our prayers. We must go right on with our work and perservere in our prayers. For fifty years and six months I have obtained through the Lord and six months I have obtained through the Lord all the temporal necessaries for myself and my family, without having been obliged to ask any human being for assistance. I have been able to found 107 schools, the abundless of maintaining which is \$100,000. In these schools, by God's help, 9.500 purels have been converted. Thousands and thousands of people have been converted to the Lord Jesus Carist Brough these. I have been able, through God, to distribute 600,000 codies of the Bode in all parts of the world. I have also been able to all parts of the gode to be even and to univelevers. God has enabled me to build five orphan asylmos, which are so large that they or atom in all about 500 rooms, some of which are as farge as the one in when we are now worshipping. These cost \$600,000 to 1 had \$25,000 wors than I need d. We accommonate

but I had \$25,000 more than I needed. We accommosate in these 2,050 chadren, and we have I os assistants. The annual expense of rinning these assistants is \$220,000. Ad my assistants I set through God's instrumentably. I have had to wait many years, however, for some of my prayers to be miswered. It was three years and six months before the second one was finished, and I had to wait six a seven years for the completed of the third and fourth. I unheritatingly say, however, that I have had for it non-smill, yes, thereby thousand, of my prayers answered firstic hour or the day in which I offered them. My unfailing remay for all inistortunes has been prayer and faith. I besseed you, therefore, but to be discontanced, but to centime your work, whatever it may be, b beying implicitly that your prayers will be granted if you have fulfilled the necessary conditions.

THE BORLD AND THE CHURCH.

The Box, S. S. Sward at the Church of the New Jerusalea

The relation of the World and the Church was defined in a sermon preached yesterolay morning at the Church of the New Jerusalem (Sandenborgian), in Thirty lithest, netween Park and Lexington-aves, by the pastor, the Rev. S. S. Seward, from John xvit., 15; "I pray not that thou shoulded take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil." Mr. Seward and in part :

A resignous life consists not in shutting ourselves off from the world nor shirling its responsibilities, nor avaiding any of its duties; not in foregoing its honors and emoluments, nor even its pleasures and calcyments; but to assuming and discharging all its duties and ntering into its tabasead picasures from the right polices not in being taken "out of the world," but eping "from the cyd," This in itself is not a difficult

If we so not by an entire life of use in the world, from ye to the Lord, thus find out and the

MISSICAS AND THEIR WORK.

Henry Ward Berther in Physicalla Charak (Congregational),

Mr. Bercher's serioon yesterday morning wat a special pea fet the mission work of the American Board, for which a collection was takes up. In the course of his remarks Mr. Rescherent?:

To day we have to consider the whole world in regard to all questions. The Chinan an is my brother, the Japanese are yours. The wild Indian of the West is our errant variationed brother. To-day the public sentiment invertment can reasty be despotic to-day. Crimes can independ protest of all men. Even so poor a people as the breechiess Poucas could not be wrouged unseen, and at last our scovernment seems about to repair the wrong. For years we have cheated the poor Indian wrong. For years we have cheated the poor Indian, whose face in the day of indiment will be as lightning against wrong; and now at last we seem about to make a record of magnanianty. It hand could note starved, but America, could not neglect so near a neighbor. The neart of humanity sympathites with suffering. When right is done, and the hands of labor get their reward, we will reloce as much as my. The world has mode a vist step from Roman humanity to modern and Christian humanity. Interfacing kindness has been brought than humanity. Interfacing kindness has been brought than humanity. Interfacing kindness has been brought that humanity. Interfacing kindness has been brought world. Modern literature is the result of the mission spirit; it is occupied with the lives of benevolence and interests sympathy. Before the time of missions literature was contemptions of humanity, and tholatrons of state and sovereignty. When more realized that the unwashed heathen were good enough to think about, beneficher began to work upon increasors. The relevance of foreign missions upon the spirit of men at home is more than the work among the heathen. Most of our modern hierature has grown out of the mission spirit, authors it does not recognize it. Desicus himself was it e child of a mission, tough he laughed at them in some of his characters; and so are many others who don't know their failer and are assumed of their

METHODIST CHURCH WORK IN THE CITY.

The annual public meeting of the New-

REFORMING THE DRAMA.

THE REV. MR. TALMAGE'S SCHEME. AN ENIERTAINMENT TO BE CALLED "THE SPEC. TACULAR" - EXPURGATED AND ABBREVIATED PLAYS TO BE PRESENTED-AN INSTITUTION WHICH CHRISTIANS COULD PATRONIZE THE DAY AFTER PARTAKING OF THE SACRAMENT.

There was not such a large congregation at the Brooklyn Tabernacia yesterday morning as usual owing probably to the threatening weather. All present able to find seats, and only a few pers compelled to sit in the aisles. The Rev. T. DeWitt Tal. mage continued the consideration of the question:
"What shall we do with the dramatic element implanted in our natures?" His text was I. Corinthians, vil., 31; "They that use this world as not abusing it."

That God has implanted a dramatic element in most of our natures, said Mr. Talmage, and recognized and cultured it in the Scriptures, and that this element may be employed in positive religious work, I proved last Subbath to the satisfaction, I hope, of all who heard me. This morning I want to show you that the dramatic element may lawfully be taken into our recreations. Toe old fight between the church and the theatre still gors on. The guns of neither fort have yet been spiked, nor has eit or of the flags been struck. The ministers on the one side and the play actors on the other seem all un-hurt. Neither has gained the complete victory over the other. Yet according to what I read in all the religious newspapers of the day about the falling off of the churches and what I read in the secular press of the

large att indance and financial receipts of the theatres, the latter scens so far to have lost no ground. Into that contest of centuries I do not to-day enter because I have something better to do and better to offer. I have a plan of my own to present, which I believe will commend itself to all the good and respectable. It s not a compromise, but a most radical proposition,

forday I take a step in advance of my former theory,

Christianity is going to take full possession of this world,

and control its maxime, its laws, its literature, its science and its annusements. If Christianity is mighty chough to manage everything but the amusements of the world, then it is a very defective Christianity. Is it capable of keeping account of the tears of the world, and incompetent to make a record of its smiles? Is it good to follow the funeral, but dumb at the world's play? Can it control all the elements of our nature but the dramatic ! My idea of Christianity is that it con and will conquer everything. How is it to be hastened! By the church going over to the theatre! It will not go. By the theatre coming to the church! It will not come. What we want is a Reformed Amazement Association in every city and town of the United States. Once announced and ex-plined and illustrated, the Christian and philanthropic capitalist will come forward to establish it, and as last week one of our creizens gave \$50,000 to the Historical Library of our city, there will be public-spirited men everywhere who will do this work for the dramatic element of our nature. We need a new institution to meef and recognize and develop the dramatic element of our nature. It needs to be distinct from everything that is or has been. It would be derided at the start, as all great movements are, but it would revolution;z society for good. Wiser men than we are would baptize it with a name; only for the purpose of this sermon I will call it "The Spectacular," I would have its Board of Trustees made of the most intelligent and the most unimpeach able men and women of each community. One-half of them I would have professed and most pronounced Christians, connected with the churches. I would have this Reformed Advisement Association, having in charge "The Spectacular," take possession of some hall or academy. It might take a smaller building at the start, but it would soon need the largest hall, and even that would not hold the people; for he who opens an opportunity for the gratification of the dramatic element in human nature without compromise and without danger does the mightiest thing of this century. The tens of thousands of Christian homes in this country where parents are holding their sons and daughters from the dramatic enter amments of the day would see in the establishment of this new institution an arrest of all their anxieties, and they would cry out on the opening of "Tos Specticular," "Thank God, that is what we all want." To make " The Spectacular" a grand social and moral success it must have certain characteristics. The entertalmment must not last more than one nour and three-quarters. What kills sermons, prayers, lectures, concerts and entertainments is their profixity. At a quarter to 10 o'chick every night every curtain of public entertainment should drop, every charge service end, every orchestra unstring its instruments. What is more than that comes to evil. The reason there are drinking bars connected with so many places of anusement is because people are exhausted with the amusement, and they go in and stingmate in order to stand it. The most sublime thing outside of Heaven is the oratorio of "The Messian" or "The Creation." But I never yet heard them when, by their prelixity, to nine out of ten people they did not become a satisty. The first bour we are enchanted; the next half bour we like it conty well, and what remains of it is spent in looking t our watches and yawning and wishing we were at home. On the platform of "The Spectacular" shall be pasced a drama which has before the occusion of its rentering been read, expurgated, athreviated and unaut movely sanctioned by the Board or Trustees. If there bem a Shakespeareon play a phrase of evu suggestion, the offices, some other word will be substituted. Caterers to the put he taste need to learn that a Shakespearsan needings is no better than a Congressian nasturess. You abor viation or expurgation one of Shakespeare's plays!" I dare. The trustees of "Tae Spectacular" will dare. I do not depreciate an entire play of shakespeare because I do not want it all at one time without abbreviation. I like very much to hear thirty pages of Milton's "Paradise Lost," but I should be very sorry to have to hear all the books read at one sitting. In our new institution nothing will be considered fit for the platform that would be units for the parier. Any attitude, any word, any lock that would be an offence to you seated with your wife and your daughters by your own tireside will be prohibited. By to law of common sense or of morality can that which is unfit for five people to hear and see become fit for 1,500 people to hear and see. All the scenes shall be as chaste as was a lecture of Edward Everest or a sermon by F. W. Robertson. On the platform shall be assembled only such men and women as would be welcome to our homes. We shall not

make it a requisite that they shall be professors of religion. There are professors of religion would not want either ir my parler or in my kitchen or ceal-cellar. But those who come on the platform must be gentlemen and ladies with all that these terms imply, such persons as we would like to have sit at our table and introduced to our children, and such as would not compromise us if we werefound walking with them down Broadway. On the platform aboutd come no incornate, no carouser, no cyprian, no toe of good morals, whether mascuine or feminine. On our pintform we will have only good men and good women in the ordinary social sense of goodness. Get such a platform fully and firmly built up and many a genius platform fully and firmly built up and many a genits, who as yet has the dramatic element suppressed in his nature will step out to thrull the world with his in-personations. There are grants now with wide fame it the dramatic world, who all their lives have been toding for the elevation of the drama, who will step right over on this platform such women as Charlotte Cushman of the past, and such nen as Joseph J.-fferson or the present. Such a platform, with such men and women upon it, and such nea excatigated orana, would draw to it millions of people who go only once or twice in all their lives to set a grama, or never see it at all. "The Speciacular would combine the best music, the best architecture, the best leading.